THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VI. CALGARY, ALBERTA, JUNE 1st, 1927 No. 15

Aims and Ideals of the U.F.A. in Relation to Christian Teaching

by Rev. ALBERT E. LARKE

The Problem of the Feeble Minded

by Mrs. R. O. GERMAN

Savings of Municipal Hail Insurance

by A. H. TOVELL

Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

Announcing the Sign-Up Campaign

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EDITORIAL

WHEN WARNING WILL BE TOO LATE

(Ottawa Citizen)

Viscount Grey has stated solemnly that another war will mean the downfall of civilization. When an opportunity is taken to point to the preparation of detailed plans for military campaigns, the viperous critic will at once spring forward to inject poison in the pulse of patriotism in the public mind, to offset any warning. The only time that warning can be uttered is before the possible outbreak is more than remotely in sight. . . . When civilization is crashing, as Viscount Grey says it will when the plans for the next war are put into operation, it will be too late to discuss the possibility of moving along paths away from war.

Lloyd George is quoted as having expressed great regret that a breach with Russia should have been made. "Having broken relations," he is reported as having said, "what is left? There is only one thing left, that is the thunderbolt of war. What folly! What madness!"

THE WHEAT POOL SIGN-UP CAMPAIGN

The Alberta Wheat Pool is the child of the United Farmers of Alberta, the result of many years of persistent educational effort, of the self-sacrifice of many thousands of farmers organized in U.F.A. Locals and larger units throughout the Province, who carried on the task of mobilizing public opinion in their formation. The steps which led to the formation of the Pool were first taken in the U.F.A. Convention, and carried forward by the responsible officers of the Association. The U.F.A. Locals and other units of the Association provided the greater part of the machinery of the drive of 1923, and most of the energy and enthusiasm that made the drive a success.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish the preliminary announcement of the plans for the forthcoming campaign for the signing of the second series of Wheat Pool contracts. In the coming drive, as in the drive of 1923, it will be mainly upon the activity and enthusiasm of men and women trained in the U.F.A. school of citizenship and of democratic principles, that the Pool must depend for support.

* * *

CLINICS HAVE COME TO STAY

The Calgary *Herald* fails to understand the nature of the necessary and most valuable work which is being carried on by the Provincial health clinics, or it surely could not have been induced to protest against the establishment of this important service. The clinics have come to stay in rural Alberta. The people of the rural districts have made up their minds about that. In our next issue we hope to publish a brief account from one of the districts visited by the clinic, of the impression made upon the people of that community.

* * *

THE IMMIGRATION SCANDAL

Elsewhere in this issue we publish an important letter from Mrs. F. Sax, of Lougheed, describing the scandalous manner in which immigrants are being dumped in the midst of that community, and the action taken by the Local by way of protest. The Local, in behalf of which Mrs. Sax writes, express the hope that other Locals will furnish *The U.F.A.* with any information and opinions they may have upon this subject.

It is outrageous that settlers from continental Europe who have mortgaged their homes in their own country in order to come to Canada, should have been brought out, apparently under false pretenses, to become a charge in many cases upon the community, or to displace labor brought out by the railway companies a year ago.

In the Lougheed district individual farmers are doing everything possible to assist immigrants who are suffering extreme hardship. But it is obviously unfair that the farmers of Lougheed or any other district should be placed in a position in which, out of sheer pity and neighborliness, they feel impelled, at considerable loss to themselves, to help these newcomers to live.

The farmers have certainly not been responsible for the immigration propaganda which has been the means of attracting these unfortunate people in numbers exceeding the country's power to assimilate them. The U.F.A. Convention has been very positive in its opposition to any aggressive propaganda of this sort. It would be an excellent way of "making the punishment fit the crime" if the total cost of maintaining the unemployed could be passed on to the railway companies or other agencies responsible for a reckless immigration policy. The Dominion Government must see that

(Continued on Page 26)

The Aims of the U. F. A. in Relation to Christian Teaching

By REV. ALBERT E. LARKE, Wiste, Alberta

"U.F.A. Sunday" will be observed throughout the Province this year on June 19th—in some districts by community church services at which the religious significance of the U.F.A. movement will be emphasized, and in other parts of the Province at open-air rallies. "U.F.A. Sunday" was instituted early in the history of the U.F.A. movement, and has been observed annually since. On this page the Rev. Albert E. Larke, of Wiste, discusses the ideals and objectives of the U.F.A. in the light of Christian teaching.

Text Psalm 127-1. "Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it."

For a short time I wish to direct your attention to the consideration of the aims of the U. F. A. in relation to the teachings of Christianity and the religious life of the community.

U.F.A AND PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY.

It has been interesting during my studies to discover how the aims of the U. F. A. organization can be linked up with the practical aspects of Christian teaching; to discover that the organization through its program provides wide scope for the development of those principles of character which are essentially Christian. Behind all the aims which seek directly to advance the interests of the members of the organization socially, economically and politically, there lie principles which seek to elevate the moral life of the individual and the community. The record of the achievements of the U. F. A. reveals that not only have advances been made in the fields of economic and political life, but that the social and moral life of the organization has been elevated. I quote the following:

"One of the greatest achievements of the organization has been the drawing together of the people in the different districts in the Province one means of the Locals and combining of the Locals in main organization."

"The organization has been the means of raising the standard of the citizenship and social life to a much higher level. It has also built up a community spirit that is a great asset to the Province."

Let us now consider in detail some of the aims of the U. F. A. and seek to interpret them in the light of Christian Teaching.

1. **"The U. F. A. Endeavors to Promote a Healthy Community Spirit."**—The foregoing quotations are evidence that much has been done to realize this aim, yet in the light of Christian teaching this is still an ideal which we can ever keep before us; and when we have done our best we will still realize that there is much left to be done to attain this ideal. For does not this aim demand of men that they live the Christian life? Does it not demand that they live out the principles which were laid down by Jesus who is "The Way, the Truth and the Life?" There is no other way whereby the ideal community spirit may be obtained than by following the teachings of Jesus.

Briefly then, what did Jesus teach concerning our relation to each other? The epitome of His teaching in this connection is to be found in the 12th verse of the 17th Chapter of Matthew:—"Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them." This is the Golden Rule and is the only precept which will ensure a real community spirit. Jesus tells us the same thing when He says: "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Now what will be involved in living out the Golden Rule? It will mean an earnest striving to "overcome evil with good"; we will refrain from "bearing false witness against our neighbors". "If it is possible, as much as lieth in us we will live peaceably with all men." "Judge not that ye be not judged." We will manifest a spirit of forgiveness "For if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father in heaven forgive you." We will seek to serve the community to the best of our ability: "By love, serve one another." Striving to promote a healthy community spirit can only be rightly accomplished as we strive to live out these principles.

Along with this aim is:

2. **"To Improve the Standard of Country Living."**—However broadly we may interpret this aim, we must agree that any improvement of a permanent nature in the standard of country living must proceed from men and women who are living a good moral life. It will mean putting first things first. Material gain is not the goal of life. "For what shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul." "Ye cannot serve God and mammon." "Lay not up for yourselves treasure upon earth, but lay up for yourselves treasure in heaven." Neither must we covet the material possessions of another. I would like to ask you to "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Would it not be setting a good example if the U. F. A. meetings closed before 12 o'clock on Saturday night, and if we could find some other time than Sunday to do all the odd jobs around the farm? The payment of debts when we are in a position to do so would also benefit the community. A Christian must be honest.

It is indeed encouraging to find that among the aims of the U. F. A. are two in particular which seek to promote the welfare of the youth of the Province. The U. F. A. seeks:

3. **"To Stimulate the Young Especially to Consciousness of Responsibility for Service, and to help make the next generation of rural Canadians fit to hold their own with all others, mentally, physically, socially, economically and politically."**—These aims are worthy of the organization and deserve the most enthusiastic support of every member of the U. F. A. Our young people not only need leadership today; but you will find them very willing to accept leadership providing it is of the right kind. To stimulate means to urge on, to incite to vigorous action. The leaders who seek to stimulate the young people must have personality and good character. Therefore if the U. F. A. is going to realize its aims in this direction, its membership must realize that at all times example is better than precept.

If these aims are carried out along right lines, our young people will become good citizens. No one will deny that the children of the rural community deserve the best we can give them. We ought to put nothing in the way to prevent them equipping themselves for the future.

"When they are grown and take their place
"As men and women with our race."

Yet a real citizenship can be developed only as the younger generation are led to develop their lives in the "Jesus way". "Jesus grew in wisdom and in stature and in favor with God and man." This is the four fold life; it implies that Jesus grew intellectually (in wisdom), physically (in stature), spiritually (in favor with God), and socially (in favor of men).

Quoting again I read:

"The U. F. A. has elected members to the Provincial Legislature, taken over the Government, eliminated a political party machine from the Government machinery and thereby saved many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to the tax payers of the Province."

This is indeed a splendid thing for the country and is to be highly commended, but unless our elected representatives as individuals are deeply interested in and are working for the consecration of life and character in our youth, both in their own constituencies and in the Legislature, the saving of dollars will avail little. Our youth must be saved from the evils that exist in the land. Which thought leads to two other aims of the U. F. A. These are:

4. **"To develop public spirit and public conscience in regard to municipal, Provincial and national interests" and "To raise the standard of public life and political morality."**—This means that members of the U. F. A. through their representatives must seek to bring in legislation which will banish vice and immorality from this wonderful land of ours. One of the most important moral issues of the present day is that of Prohibition. I am pleased to see that Prohibition is part of the legislative programme of the Farmers Government. Their programme seeks: "To enact and enforce such legislation for the control of the liquor traffic as the people may sanction by referendum. Prohibition is an integral part of the farmer's platform and all the U.F.A. will use its influence in that direction." The only way, however, in which proper legislation can be made is by a real desire on the part of the people for the correction of the evils brought about as the result of the liquor traffic, this desire being given concrete expression through the franchise; which means that each individual will vote for that representative who will pledge himself to carry out to the best of his ability the wishes of the people in this regard.

"Whosoever will be great among you let him be your minister and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant." This is the principle involved in the U.F.A. aim to

5. **"Elect to Parliament in a democratic way, men and women of public spirit who will seek to make just and equitable laws."**—Public spirit and public conscience on this question however, as on any other, either of national, Provincial, or municipal importance, can only be fostered as it begins in the individual. No man can lead the people in move-

ments which will serve to promote public spirit and conscience, unless he himself manifest a spirit worthy of his high office. The words of Jesus and Paul are a challenge to the U.F.A. as an organization and to its elected representatives: "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." Be fearless and unashamed to let the world know how you stand in your relationship to moral issues. "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." It will take a great deal of courage, but we will be able to say with the confidence of John Wesley, "Best of all is, God is with us." You will be opposed, but, "Blessed are ye when men shall persecute you and revile you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake."

The last thought for our consideration concerns two other aims of the U.F.A. The organization endeavours:

6. **"To establish sympathetic co-operation for community welfare between individuals and among local groups and organizations, that they may work together for good."**

7. **"To lend its support and co-operation as opportunity offers to every good cause."**—Here we are treading upon ground familiar to every member of the organization. These clauses aim at sympathetic support and co-operation. Now the keynote of the U.F.A. program is is closely that of co-operation. Pick up *The U.F.A.* paper or report and you will see running through it these terms: Community spirit, drawing together of the people, mobilization, co-operation. Within the organization this spirit is growing and there is no doubt that it is the largest factor in the success of the organization. I need not here take up the accomplishments of the U.F.A. as the direct outcome of co-operation. You, yourselves, are in a better position than I am, to evaluate these accomplishments, for they directly affect you as farmers. There is no need therefore to put forth any arguments for co-operation. What I want to call your attention to, however, is that these clauses aim at co-operation not only within the organization itself, but with other forces in the community seeking the welfare of the people. In other words, the member of the U.F.A. whose aim it is to carry out to the best of his ability the principles of the organization will not fail to give sympathetic support and co-operation to every good cause, and surely this includes the church!

CONTAIN ESSENCE OF CHRISTIANITY

I have already pointed out that the aims of the U.F.A. contain the essence of Christianity in its practical aspects. I have also made it clear, however, that these aims cannot be realized except as individuals have a right attitude toward life and its problems. Now is there any better place where these practical principles of Christian teaching can best be inculcated in the individual than in the Church? Do not the teachings of Jesus get at the heart of life? Do we not agree that if men had the spirit of Christ, they would daily live out the principles of the U.F.A.? If this is so, then the church has a right to claim your loyal allegiance and support, for when church and U.F.A. each works conscientiously toward the accomplishments of its aims, we are "laborers together with God" for we are both working toward the establishment of the Kingdom of God. We both make many mistakes, but neither one is perfect, and we must seek to discover each other's good qualities. President Wood said: "True co-operation will grow into friendship and ripen into love." Surely as we strive to work together for good we will understand each other better, and learn each to esteem the other, and thus we will both profit, for we will find that each one can contribute something of value to the other.

Toward the success of your Local you are urged in your booklet on "How to Organize" to "Make use of your school teacher, your minister and his wife" and others. Its specific reference was in connection with your program arrangements, but I would like to ask you to co-operate with us in a broader sense. We are always glad to serve you in our humble capacity whenever we are able to do so; but we need your co-operation. The Church needs you, it has tasks that you can do. We could have more Sunday Schools than we have in the rural districts if the laymen would only take a greater interest in this important phase of the Church's work. Just as the U.F.A. has taken an active part in the improvement of the educational system of the Province, so we would desire your co-operation in promoting the spiritual life of Alberta.

In closing I would ask you to carefully consider the aims of the U.F.A. in their relation to Christian teaching, and would urge you as an organization and as individuals to build upon these Christian principles.

"For other foundation can no man, than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

"Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."

"Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord."

THE HISTORY of the ROCHDALE EQUITABLE PIONEERS' SOCIETY

By GEO. H. HOLYOAKE

Part V.

Anecdotes of the Members

It is as instructive as it is gratifying to notice the kind of replies frequently made by persons who have been served by the store. One woman who had $250 in the store to her credit, was told the "store would break," by persons who wished it would do so. She answered, "Well, let it break; I have only paid 25c in, and I have $250 in. It will break with its own, if it does break." (The rule of the pioneers was, a person paid one shilling, 25c to become a member, and shares accumulated through their dividends.)

MEMBERS SHOW GOOD SENSE

These anecdotes are common. Many poor people, whose confidence was sought to be tampered with, have answered the alarmists, who have tried to shake their trust, "Well, if it do smash it may smash with all it has of mine, for it has paid me out more than ever I paid in." These answers not only show good sense, but gratitude and generosity of sentiment. In all service of the people there will be ingratitude displayed. Every man finds it so sometimes among his private and chosen friends, and it is more so with the public whom you serve at random. In all human relations, a man who will not be cast down needlessly must learn to look on both sides. He will in every crowd find many whom he cannot respect, and who do not deserve respect; and numbers of poor, yet devoted trusting, toiling, grateful men and women, whom you might worship in the fulness of the sentiment of admiration with which they inspire you.

Another fact ought not to escape notice, which none but those who have considerable experience are aware of: viz., it is seldom that the people whom you expect to help forward a movement do it. Exactly those on whom you most rely commonly, those whom you elect for appeal, deceive you or fail to help when you expect, and when the crisis requires it.

IMPROVING FINANCES OF MEMBERS

The effects of the store in improving the finances of its members was seen in the instance of one called Dick, who had lived in a cellar for 20 years, and was never out of debt. He one morning astonished his milkman by asking him to change a five pound note. The sly dog had never had one before, and he felt a pardonable pride in displaying his first possession. Dick had now $100 in the store, and most of those who had the largest balance standing to their credit are persons who have never paid many dollars in. The whole is the accumulation of their profits.

A husband, who dealt at the store, and had accumulated money in it, had a wife who did not believe in co-operation and was easily persuaded that the store was unsafe, and she took the opportunity of drawing her savings from the store and placed them for more safety in the savings bank. Before long the savings bank broke. The poor woman's faith was made whole by the mishap. She gathered up the tardy dividends of the bank and placed the residue in the store, where since they have remained.

RAISES STATUS OF WOMEN

The Rochdale Pioneers rendered at that time incidental, but valuable aid towards realizing the civil independence of women. Women may be members of the store, and vote in its proceedings. Single and married women join. Many married women become members because their husbands will not take the trouble, and others join it in self defence, to prevent their husbands spending the money on drink. The husband cannot withdraw the savings at the store standing in the wife's name unless she signs the order. Of course as the law stood at that time, the husband could by legal process get

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The Progress of Municipal Hail Insurance in Alberta

Municipal Plan Has Brought Direct Saving to Farmers of $4,000,000 in Past Eight Years.

By A. H. TOVELL, Manager Alberta Hail Insurance Board

With careful cultivation of the land, wise sowing and favorable weather, a fine crop should result; but unfortunately there are several adverse weather conditions which may arise to make the harvesting of a good crop impossible. One of the most disastrous of these adverse conditions is hail, and for that reason the question of insuring against loss from this source occupies an important part in the farming industry of the Province. Statistics show that Alberta is more subject to hail than any other section of the continent, with the exception of a small area in the State of Colorado. It was this tendency to hail that urged the farmers back in 1914 to work out some co-operative method of protection, and Municipal Hail Insurance was originated, practically the first of the co-operative systems now operating being in Alberta.

$30,000,000 PAID IN HAIL INSURANCE

At the present time, in addition to Municipal Hail Insurance, there are forty-nine line companies doing business and it is estimated that altogether $30,000,000 has been paid in hail losses to the farmers of the Province since insurance was first carried here. The significance of this sum can be best appreciated by those who have seen a hail storm in action, and the resultant havoc. The storm may last no longer than ten minutes, but in that short time thousands of acres of promising grain may be turned into a dreary waste of tangled, broken and useless straws—the whole season's work of the farmer and his men entirely gone and the crop on which he depended to meet his financial obligations absolutely destroyed.

Nothing has yet been discovered to prevent these storms; the only means of counteracting the potential loss is by insuring crops against hail. Therefore hail insurance is now regarded as a necessity by most farmers and has become one of the recognized economic factors in maintaining the financial balance of the Province. The position of Municipal Hail Insurance may be judged from the fact that since the re-organization of the Plan in 1919, from 35 per cent to 75 per cent of the total insurance carried in the Province has been written municipally. This record has been achieved in spite of the fact that under the provisions of the Municipal Hail Insurance Act insurance may be written only in organized districts, whereas the line companies may write insurance in any district, organized or unorganized, throughout the Province.

MUNICIPAL INSURANCE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED

Since the reorganization in 1919, Municipal Hail Insurance has become firmly established and has undergone important changes, as conditions warranted, until now its supporters consider the plan to be in ideal working order. The two most important alterations were the change from the automatic to the voluntary system, in 1924, and the introduction of the new zoning system of rating in 1926. Under the new zoning system the municipal districts were divided into six classes, chiefly according to the loss record in each district from 1919 to 1925 inclusive, each class having a different rate, with the result that in 1926, though the losses were over the average in severity, the rates under the Municipal Plan were lower than those of the line companies in practically every township where insurance was carried. In 1926 the municipal rates ranged from 5 per cent to 8½ per cent, payable in December, whereas the companies' rates ranged from 5 per cent to 12 per cent, cash premium at the time of application.

A. H. TOVELL

EACH MUNICIPAL DISTRICT CLASSIFIED

This season each municipal district has been classified according to its loss experience from 1919 to 1926 inclusive. The rates, of course, cannot be set until September 16th, as under the Municipal Hail Insurance Act they must depend upon the total losses for the season; **but if rates from 5 per cent to 8½ per cent cover the losses in a year of more than ordinary severity, as in 1926, even better results may be counted on in a year of average, or less than average losses.**

In the last report of Municipal Hail Insurance the Board stated that 1926 was the best year in the history of the plan from the financial point of view; all loans were entirely cleared off and the reserve fund had reached a total of $770,000. The interest on the reserve covers over half of the costs of administration, and, what is more important, the fund may now be drawn on to reduce the rates in a year of particularly heavy losses.

UNCERTAINTY NOW ALMOST ENTIRELY ELIMINATED

There is no business more difficult to stabilize than hail insurance, in that no two areas are subject to the same hail conditions, and further, during the storm season it is absolutely impossible to make any prediction as to possible developments. Under the Municipal Plan, however, with the object of working towards stability, records of storms and losses have been carefully kept, the Plan has been modified in accordance with the experience gained, and a reserve fund has been established as a safeguard in years of severe losses, with the result that we now feel the business is under control. The element of uncertainty, which at first could not be avoided, is now eliminated as far as is possible under human agencies. Supporters of the Plan have followed with satisfaction its steady development and feel that under the present Act the needs of the farmers are ideally met and that the machinery for its administration, both in the office and in the field, is in the best working order.

SAVING OF $4,000,000 IN LAST EIGHT YEARS

Undoubtedly the most telling argument in favor of Municipal Hail Insurance is the saving it has accomplished. Consider the figures for the years 1919 to 1926 inclusive. We find that during that time the companies charged $11,014,515.26 in premiums and paid losses amounting to $6,832,941.56; whereas the Co-operative Plan charged $9,612,247.87 in premiums, paid losses amounting to $8,016,994.66 and established a reserve of $768,661.82, which is the property of the supporters of Municipal Hail Insurance. A comparison of these figures shows that a saving of $4,000,000 has been accomplished under the Municipal Plan during the last eight years alone.

We need scarcely quote these figures, however, as evidence of the practical value of co-operation. Alberta farmers are well versed in the advantages to be gained from working together, both from the material point of view and for the purpose of mutual service and advancement. When they launched Municipal Hail Insurance in 1914 they were convinced that it would provide the best protection against the menace of hail at the lowest possible cost to themselves, and their faith has certainly been justified. The future success of the Plan depends on the general support it receives, and the advocates of Municipal Hail Insurance therefore urge every farmer who intends to insure his crop to do so under the Co-operative Plan.

The Board states that no volume of business is too great to be handled municipally, and wishes to take this opportunity to thank the municipal officials and farmers generally for their interest in the past and to urge them to put forth every effort this season to help make 1927 the best year yet in the history of Municipal Hail Insurance.

Province-wide Campaign Planned for Sign-up of Second Series Wheat Pool Contracts

Meeting of Delegates in Calgary, June 6th to Perfect Organization — Sign-up Campaign to Start June 20th

(By Pool Publicity Branch)

A Province-wide drive to put over the sign-up of the Second Series of Wheat Pool contracts will be started on June 20th. This decision was marked at a meeting of the board of directors of the Alberta Pool held last week.

DELEGATES TO MEET

In preparation for this campaign a conference of the seventy Wheat Pool delegates has been called for Monday, June 6th, at the head office, Calgary. This conference will last for two days. Each department of the organization will present a report to the delegates and a general discussion will follow. Then the delegates from each district will meet along with their director to map out a plan of campaign for the canvass.

CO-OPERATIVE RALLY

On Wednesday, June 8th a Co-operative Rally will be held to be addressed by notable speakers. The premiers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta will be invited to attend and deliver addresses. Others to be invited are: the Federal members for Alberta constituencies, the members of the Provincial Legislature, the presidents of the various community clubs in the cities, towns and villages of the Province, the officers of the U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. The radio will be used to broadcast the addresses delivered at this gathering.

The First Series of contracts do not expire until August, 1928, so the Pool has fourteen months in which to secure the new sign-ups. The best interests of the organization demand that this task be commenced at an early date and hence the decision to put on an active campaign on June 20th.

AN IMPORTANT TASK

The successes achieved by the Wheat Pool during its short existence and the possibilities of future achievements appeal strongly to the minds of the majority of clear-visioned farmers. The importance of manfully undertaking and carrying through to a successful conclusion the sign-up campaign for the Second Series of contracts cannot be minimized. Every worker in the movement should give his best endeavors to the undertaking. The Campaign is of vital importance to the farmers. Upon the success of the sign-up depends the future progress of the Wheat Pool.

In the words of the chairman, H. W. Wood:

"Nobody wants to see agriculture pauperized by its own inaction and inefficiency, but nobody else will or can carry on the farmers' own job, and it's up to him to take hold of it like a man and do it. It can be done and he alone can do it."

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

The plan of campaign for the drive entails a canvass of the entire Province. The bulk of this work will fall upon the Wheat Pool locals, of which there are 360 in Alberta. Each district is to be carefully mapped out and meetings will be held at central points.

The moral support and active assistance of every citizen of Alberta who is favorably disposed to the Wheat Pool is solicited by the organization in this coming drive.

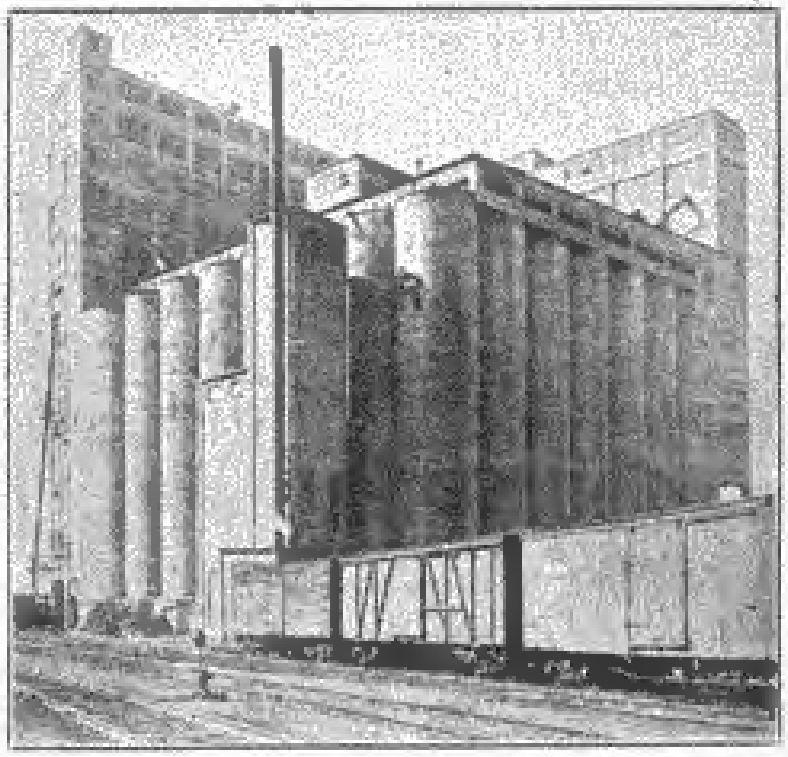
More Enthusiastic Than Ever

J. A. Maynard, Cluny: "I am pleased to send you my Wheat Pool Contract duly signed for another five years. After four years experience with the Pool I am more enthusiastic today than I was at the start, and you know how I was in 1923 and 1924 for the Pool. Hoping that the new contracts will come in by the thousands at once."

Choice Birds for Poultry Congress

Alberta's contribution to the live bird exhibit at the World's Poultry Congress to be held in Ottawa in July will include a large number of high-production registered birds. Entries have already been promised from the flocks of D. F. White, Macleod; the Winter Egg and Poultry Farm, Lethbridge; Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Tofield; Frank Edwards, Edmonton; J. D. McAra, Calgary; Cloverlea Seed and Stock Farm, Edmonton; H. T. Luther, Lethbridge; T. Hutchinson, Chauderville; W. J. O'Neal, Innisfail; Jasper Place Poultry Farm, Edmonton and E. R. Nicholls, Big Valley.

TERMINAL LEASED BY WHEAT POOL



Government Terminal Elevator No. 2, which is under lease to the Alberta Wheat Pool and will be taken over by the Pool Elevators on August 1st.

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Alberta Premier's Address at International Wheat Pool Conference

The address given by Premier J. E. Brownlee, of Alberta, at the banquet held on the evening of the first day of the International Wheat Pool conference at Kansas City, Mo., made a deep impression on those in attendance.

Premier J. E. Brownlee said he was sure that the Canadian delegates to the conference would join with him in expressing appreciation of the kindly references made during the day to the accomplishments of the Canadian wheat producers. If, however, we have appeared to take the lead in the formation of co-operatives for the marketing of wheat, we are not unmindful of the assistance derived from the experience and methods of organization and leaders in co-operative thought in the United States.

Mr. Brownlee brought to the conference greetings from the wheat producers of the Province of Alberta, one of the great producing and exporting Provinces of Canada and one of the large wheat producing areas of the world. Digressing for the moment to point out the sample of wheat and oats which won the grand championship at Chicago last year were grown on a farm six hundred miles north of the southern boundary of the Province, he pointed out that as only a fraction of the arable land is as yet under cultivation, Alberta must for years to come be an agricultural Province vitally interested in the matters pertaining to the betterment of agricultural conditions and especially interested in all agencies engaged in the marketing of wheat.

Importance of Conference

Referring to previous speakers who had commented on the importance of the Conference, the Premier thought its chief importance lay in the fact that it was but one expression of a problem international in scope because it was engaging the attention of every country that had a large rural population engaged in agricultural pursuits; that is, the problem of improving the position of the primary producer; how to stave the movement away from the land, how to place the industry of agriculture in its rightful place among the industries of the world, so that the man engaged in the industry may be sure of receiving not occasionally, but with reasonable regularity, the cost of production plus an adequate and substantial return for his labor and investment. It is a problem engaging the attention of the people of Canada. He noticed from press reports that it was engaging the attention of organizations and state and federal assemblies in this country, and referred to the declaration of the recent economic conference at Rome that production of wheat was still the prime industry of the world and that the wheat producer should receive the cost of production plus an adequate return.

Farmers Position Improved

Outwardly and from the standpoint of environment there has been a great improvement in the position of the farmer. The extension of electrical and other services, the motor car, the development of highways, the advance in rural educational facilities, the radio and the innovation of labor saving machinery, had all contributed to create an environment which should make the industry of agriculture a pleasant and agreeable one. But the fundamental question still remained—how to make it a profitable industry.

Two things could be done; first, the encouragement of more scientific methods of farming. In this the state could help by soil investigation, by the extension of agricultural schools, by experimental farms and other means of agricultural instruction.

MAKES DEEP IMPRESSION

PREMIER BROWNLEE

The other was the development of marketing systems that would insure to the farmer within the wide and fluctuating range of the well known law of supply and demand, the greatest possible percentage of the price which the consumer could and should pay. The state could make some indirect contribution to this end, but the responsibility must rest largely on the producer himself.

Pools' Influence

The question before the Conference was—does co-operative marketing in the form of the Pool system make any notable contribution to this end? Representative men had come from Canada to testify that it did and in this testimony on behalf of the Province of Alberta he heartily joined. He based his contention in the first place on the experience of the last four years, the increase in the price of wheat that had followed the formation of the Pools and the increasing prosperity that had come to the producer. He admitted that the Pool was not entirely responsible for the upward trend in prices and economic conditions, but nevertheless believed it was a very substantial factor, and pointed to the relationship between the price curve at Winnipeg on the one hand and Chicago and Minneapolis on the other as proof of the statement. But in another way the Pool had worked a great economic reform. Prior to its formation the farmer had financed his operations largely by borrowing against the coming crop; now he financed entirely on the crop of the past year. This economic change had a very wide effect.

Members Satisfied

In the second place, from the evidence of the farmers themselves. After four years of marketing the crops under the Pool system, the membership was on the whole satisfied and there was no evidence of breaking away. On the contrary, they showed an entire willingness to sign again for a further term.

And thirdly, by the evidence of business men generally. Business generally throughout the Province was friendly to the Pool, because of the more stable conditions that had followed the formation and he believed there would be genuine regret if anything happened to interfere with its efficient operation.

Briefly reviewing the history of co-operative effort in Western Canada he thought that the Pool movement there could not be correctly appreciated or understood unless viewed as the result of constructive and progressive education and training in co-operative thought. The farmers' organizations were established on the basis of local units or locals, the membership being divided according to these locals and each local being the center of the study of co-operative efforts as well as the study of the prevailing methods of marketing grain. Over a period of twenty years, there has developed an intelligent and enlightened public opinion and a loyal co-operative spirit which he believed was largely responsible for the present success of the Pools. During this same period there had been through these organizations an interchange of opinion between Provinces which enabled them when the time came to break through Provincial boundaries and form an inter-provincial selling agency.

Difficult Problems

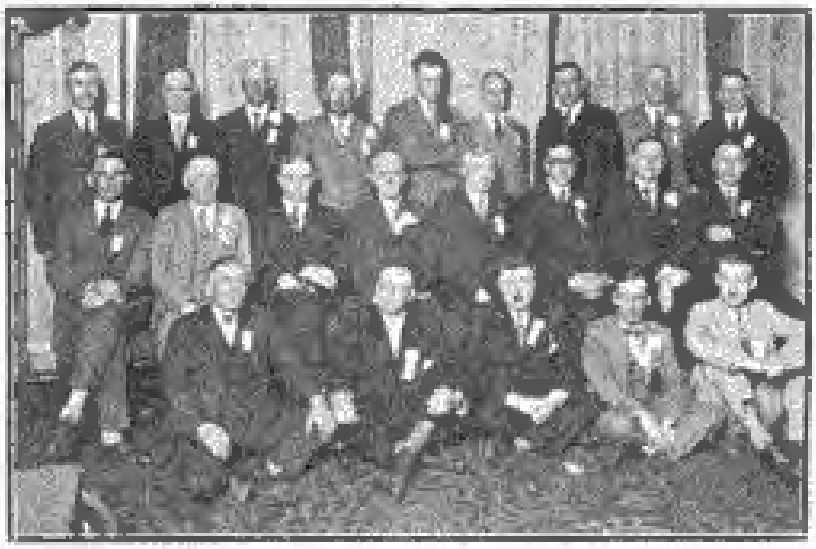
He appreciated the fact that there were in the United States and the other countries where co-operative efforts were being tried, peculiar and difficult problems

For the encouragement of these countries the Canadian Pools faced peculiar difficulties. There was the question of the western shipments via Vancouver and the premiums paid at certain seasons on these shipments. These applied to Alberta shipments only. There was the problem of Manitoba's proximity to the Great Lakes and the earlier harvest of that Province and the supposed advantage of these factors to the farmers of Manitoba. Then there was the problem of the large volume produced by Saskatchewan and the relationship between that Province and the other Provinces. These had proven not to be fundamental, however, and it was always a question if the general principle was sound, whether our local problem was fundamental to the extent that it could be met.

International Problem

Finally referring to the international nature of the wheat marketing business, Mr. Brownlee commented on the effect on world price when the crop of any country comes to the markets. The uncertainty in market conditions resulting might result in a sufficient decline in world prices to make the difference between a profit and loss to the producer on the year's production. Canada was endeavoring to control a sufficient volume to cause its crop to go on the market without affecting the stability of prices until all wheat exporting countries organized to the same purpose; it was improbable that the producers of any one country would secure the largest ultimate return for their production. This was the international aspect of the problem which co-operative marketing agencies had to solve.

Canadian Delegates at International Wheat Pool Conference at Kansas City, Mo.



Reading from left to right:

Back Row: W. A. MacLeod, publicity director Canadian Wheat Pool; H. O. Greene, secretary Alberta Wheat Pool; W. G. A. Gourlay, director Manitoba Wheat Pool; J. J. Strang, director Alberta Wheat Pool; Ben B. Plomer, director Alberta Wheat Pool; W. J. Jackman, director Alberta Wheat Pool; R. M. Mahoney, manager Manitoba Wheat Pool; Lew Hutchinson, director Alberta Wheat Pool; Geo. W. Robertson, secretary Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.

Middle Row: L. C. Brouillette, director Saskatchewan Wheat Pool; C. Jensen, director Alberta Wheat Pool; A. J. McPhail, president Canadian Wheat Pool; H. W. Wood, chairman Alberta Wheat Pool; C. H. Burnell, chairman Manitoba Wheat Pool; Premier J. E. Brownlee, of Alberta; R. D. Purdy, manager Alberta Wheat Pool; G. A. Ramsay, secretary Manitoba Wheat Pool.

Bottom Row: R. F. Chapman, director Manitoba Wheat Pool; John Wesson, director Saskatchewan Wheat Pool; J. T. Hull, publicity director Manitoba Wheat Pool; O. Johnston, official reporter; Andrew Cairns, director of Edmonton, Alberta Wheat Pool.

News & Views

The business men and service clubs of Hanna have signified their intention of assisting on the drive for a wide sign-up in the Hanna district of the Second Series of Wheat Pool contracts.

The municipal district of Success, with office at Leo, Alberta, has signed up the Second Series of Wheat Pool contracts, which means that all the grain raised by that municipality on its own lands will come into the Pool for another five years.

The first Wheat Pool Local organized in British Columbia is Bridesville Local No. 1. Organization was perfected following a meeting held by W. J. Jackman, director of the Alberta Wheat Pool. The officers of this local are: chairman, Fred Smyrl, vice-chairman, Geo. H. Pitcean, and secretary, A. L. Barwick, all of Bridesville.

Dr. J. E. Booth, economist with the Bureau of Agricultural Co-operation of the United States government, was a visitor in Calgary recently. He is making an intensive study of the progress of co-operation in this country, and particularly of the development of the Wheat Pool. He spent some time at the head office of the Alberta Wheat Pool in pursuit of his investigations.

The United Grain Growers Company will build a terminal elevator at Port Arthur with a capacity of five and half million bushels this summer, according to an announcement made by T. A. Crerar, president of the company. The elevator will have four hundred bins with capacities of from 4000 to 30,000 bushels. The elevator will cost well over two million dollars.

The Prince Rupert News says: "As good a day's loading as has yet been performed at the modern local plant was done yesterday when 221,000 bushels of wheat was poured into the Japanese grain ship Kofuku Maru at the Wheat Pool's elevator here. The vessel will take a full cargo of about 287,000 bushels and it is hoped to have it all in by tonight with the exception of what is to be sacked."

C. F. Haley, of Dalemead, travels a lot in winter, and the Wheat Pool, of which he is a member, has some difficulty in maintaining mail connection with him. In a letter to the Pool Mr. Haley mentions that his mail gets mixed up occasionally. "But I want you to understand that there is one thing I am not mixed up on, and that is on marketing my wheat," he says. "Our little old Wheat Pool in Canada has a greater leverage on wheat prices than the grain dealers give us credit for. Yours for a big sign-up."

J. B. Hayfield, of Bitters Lake, expresses in a brief note to the Wheat Pool, his ideas of the organization. He says: "I enclose herewith signed contract for the coming five years. I only wish it was for a longer period. I am firmly convinced that the Pool is the greatest boost towards prosperity that the Western Farmer ever had. I know that personally I would have been among the job-hunters in the city long ago if it had not been for the Pool. Thanking you for the splendid lectures over the radio, I am yours for one hundred per cent Pool."

News From Wheat Pool Locals

Cereal Wheat Pool Local has been organized with J. E. Bredin as chairman and Ralph Greene as secretary.

Borshchow Local has been formed with Fred Dolezalski, of Inland, as chairman and J. S. Kubin, of Saunders, as secretary.

J. G. Murray is secretary pro tem of Maleh Wheat Pool Local, the former secretary T. A. Reynar, having moved from that district.

Buffalo Lakes Wheat Pool Local has recently been formed. The chairman is James Somerville, of Sexsmith, and J. P. Crichton, also of Sexsmith, is secretary.

Borradaile Wheat Pool Local is the latest to be formed. R. W. Brethours, of Vermilion, is chairman, and H. A. Searle, also of Vermilion, is secretary.

POOL PURCHASES TERMINAL SITE

The Alberta Wheat Pool has purchased a terminal elevator site at Vancouver, the price being $15,000. This site is an excellent one, being advantageously located on Burrard Inlet. Over a year ago the Pool took an option on this location and this option was taken up a short time ago. The Pool has no definite plans to announce regarding the building of a terminal of its own on this site, but eventually this is what will undoubtedly happen. At present the Alberta Pool has under lease No. 2 terminal elevator, owned by the Dominion Government.

Canadian President Delivers Thoughtful Address on Wheat Pool Movement

A. J. McPhail, president of the Canadian Wheat Pool, delivered a thoughtful address at the Kansas City Conference. Mr. McPhail is also president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Board of Directors, and has taken a prominent part in the Pool movement since its inception. His address is well worth careful perusal. He said:

I am very glad to have the opportunity of meeting the representatives of co-operative marketing organizations from so many wheat growing countries of the world. It is fitting that the first world conference in connection with the marketing of farm products should be held by those who are engaged in the production of perhaps the oldest and most widely used food product. Fifteen years ago few would have believed that it would be possible at this date to have such a meeting as we are attending here today. It is very significant of the trend of our times and the rapidly widening outlook of the farmers of the world. Two years ago I heard Judge Bingham state that greater development had taken place in the agricultural co-operative marketing movement in the past four years than had been made in the industrial movement in forty years. Such a statement is very significant and I have no doubt of its truth. **Judge Bingham also declared that a smaller percentage of failures had taken place in the co-operative movement than in other lines of business.**

* * *

We are coming to realize that marketing of our produce is not any longer an individual problem, nor is it confined within Provincial or state or even national boundaries, but is world wide in its scope. The best evidence of that awakening realization is this gathering today. This great development in co-operative marketing of farm products indicates that there was some urgent need for radical change in marketing methods and that the growers have come to realize very definitely that need. To anyone who has had experience in farmers' organization work it also indicates that the whole story is not told when it is stated that unprecedented growth has taken place in a very few years. There is no short cut to success in the field of co-operative marketing any more than in any other field and I venture to say that there is not one co-operative marketing organization anywhere which has been successful over a number of years which has not been built on a foundation of years of educational effort and probably some experiments before reaching its present form. I know that this is true of the movement in Western Canada. Although the growth of a particular organization may appear on the surface very rapid, yet it is necessary to go deeper into the history of the movement in order to understand fully the real reasons for success.

* * *

Naturally I am more familiar with the development of the movement in the Western Provinces of Canada than elsewhere, and most of my remarks will be based on my knowledge of conditions there. I will deal first with what I consider the main incentive to co-operative endeavor. In the first place, until very recently, the industry of farming has been carried on as an individual enterprise in a world where large combinations in other industries had long since become the established custom. Although farming generally has never at any time been financially attractive, the development of combinations in industry in recent times has made the relative financial position of the farmer and those engaged in other industries more and more unsatisfactory from the standpoint of the man on the land. If any proof were needed to back up this statement, I might quote from a recent article by the noted British authority, Sir Daniel Hall, which said:

> The large scale capitalist refuses to have anything to do with agriculture except as a hobby. Joint stock enterprises which provide the capital for most manufacturing industries, do not exist in agriculture and the farmer often finds it hard to obtain the capital he needs. Simultaneously our agricultural laborers are the worst paid body of skilled workmen in the community."

We know these conditions have obtained in Western Canada as well as in other countries. Perhaps they were never more marked than during the years following the war, when the price of agricultural products slumped out of all proportion to the fall in prices of other commodities. In 1923 we had the biggest wheat crop in the history of the Canadian west and yet it was one of the most difficult years ever experienced by our farmers.

* * *

It is only necessary to glance at a few of the official figures given by the Federal Department of Agriculture to show conditions as they affect the farmer when there is a large crop without any marketing control. For a wheat crop of 474,000,000 bushels in 1923 the farmers of Western Canada received a little over $316,000,000. **For the wheat crop of 1924 of 242,000,000 bushels, the first year the Canadian Wheat Pool was in operation, the farmers received approximately $320,000,000 or four million dollars more for a crop that was less by more than two hundred million bushels than the 1923 crop.** I would not claim that the control exercised by the Canadian Pool in 1924 was entirely responsible for this result, but I do say that the Pool was a factor. The question which naturally arises from a comparison of the financial results of these two years is: Which is the most profitable—a good crop or a poor crop? I would say, therefore, that the agricultural co-operative marketing movement has as its main incentive or starting point, the pressing need of the farmer. There is no doubt about the unsatisfactory condition of agriculture everywhere with the exception of communities in which organization has reached a high state of efficiency. **It can be stated that in such communities, a large measure of prosperity and contentment has always followed on the path of effective organization.**

* * *

The necessity for organizing exists among farmers everywhere. The next essential is a realization of that need on the part of the largest possible percentage of the farmers in a community engaged in the production of the same product. A realization that the old methods of carrying on the business of farming on an individual basis is out of date, that only through the most complete co-operation of each farmer with all other farmers engaged in growing the same crop can success be assured. A great deal of spade work is necessary in any community before such a condition will emerge in such a clear-cut manner as will ensure permanent success to the co-operative enterprise.

* * *

The co-operative movement had its beginning in the Canadian West the first year of the present century when a few farmers who were goaded into action by the evils then existing in the grain trade, formed themselves into an association known as the "Territorial Grain Growers Association." The name was later changed to Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association in 1905 when the Province was formed. This organization grew very rapidly and with its sister organizations in Manitoba and Alberta succeeded to a very large extent in remedying the particular evils complained of at that

HIGH LIGHTS OF A. J. McPHAIL'S SPEECH

There is evidently on the part of the farmers a quiet determination to attend to their own business in their own way without being excited or disturbed.

* * *

Our true progress will be measured by the degree in which men and women in the co-operative movement catch a vision of the great work we have before us and are imbued with the true spirit of co-operation.

* * *

If we should use power . . . to increase the price of wheat unduly it would be a temporary gain which would inevitably defeat our own ends.

* * *

Today there is hope and optimism in the Canadian west, a confidence in the future unknown for many years. . . . This condition is directly attributable to the Pool.

* * *

I believe the Canadian Pools have been a factor in influencing the price of wheat and stabilizing it at a level that is more encouraging to the farmer.

* * *

All criticism from opposing interests and all efforts from without to create dissensions and to arouse suspicion and discontent only result in making the farmers more loyal to each other and their own organization.

* * *

No individual or set of individuals outside the members themselves has any control or voice in directing the policies of the Wheat Pool.

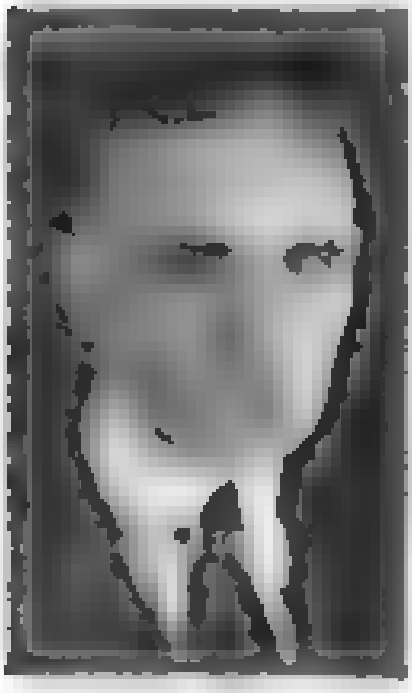
* * *

The most important and all-compelling factor behind the organization of the Wheat Pool was the necessity of the farmer.

* * *

A smaller percentage of failures have taken place in the co-operative movement than in any other line of business.

PRESIDENT OF CRANDALL POOL



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We strongly recommend that this year you equip all of your cars, and trucks too, with Dominion Royal Cords and see the difference in dependability and saving.

DOMINION RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED

Director Presents Important Report on Activities of the Alberta Wheat Pool

The Red Cross
appeals to YOU for support

What the Red Cross is Doing

For the Veteran

[illegible]

For the Children

[illegible]

For the Pioneer

[illegible]

For the New Canadian

[illegible]

For the Mothers and Daughters

[illegible]

For the Disaster Victim

[illegible]

Since the War, the Red Cross has delivered over Seven Million Dollars for the Soldiers, Women, Children and Pioneer Families of Canada.

About half of this has been spent for disabled soldiers—half as the other services of the Society. The Treasury is almost empty.

$1,000,000 Needed for Red Cross Work

The Red Cross brings cheer to our disabled veterans and their families. It educates the children of Canada to healthy living and good citizenship. It relieves suffering, and brings skilled assistance to Canada's furthest districts beyond from relief and. In work is indispensable.

It now appeals to YOU, as a patriotic and humane Canadian citizen, to contribute generously to its need for funds.

Give generously to the

Canadian Red Cross Society

Send Contributions to your Provincial Red Cross Division, or to the National Red Cross Office, 410 Sherbourne Street, Toronto 5, Canada.

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G. V. NEWSON — *Deputy Prov. Treasurer*

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Saskatchewan Premier Says Wheat Pool Is Godsend to That Province

The Frost & Wood Binder

a pleasure to run under any crop condition

The Frost & Wood Binder came through last season with [illegible]

[illegible]

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO Limited

THE FROST & WOOD COMPANY Limited

The Rear Drop Sheaf Carrier

[illegible]

The Quality GOES IN before the Name GOES ON

FROST & WOOD

Now Plow and Plow

[illegible]

THOS. McKNIGHT

"THE WRECKING OF A SCIENTIFIC AGE"

A NEW PAMPHLET BY FREDERICK SODDY M.A. F.R.S.

[illegible] By the same author

[illegible]

CENTRAL OFFICE G F A [illegible]

WHEAT POOL
PRAISED & BOOSTED

[illegible] STRONG THE SPIRIT
OF CO-OPERATION

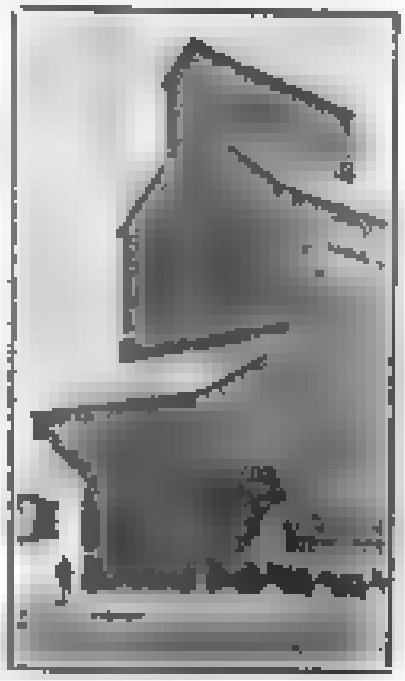
Many New Pool Members

[illegible]

Handling Over 200,000 Bushels

[illegible]

STROME ELEVATOR LEADS



The Alberta Wheat Pool elevator at Strome leads the list of Pool houses in handlings of the 1928 crop. This elevator has handled to date 206,370 bushels. C. E. Kruger is the local agent.

Along the Air Line

Jottings from the Wheat Pool Radio

[illegible]

Handlings of the Pool Elevators

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ICELAND FORTY PER CENT CO-OPERATIVE

(Co-Operative News Service)

Co-operation is an movement that can flourish anywhere and everywhere that men live together. In the country or in small towns it can make just as good progress as in the city and it can flourish just as much in sparsely-settled remote countries such as Iceland as it can among the teeming millions of industrial England or the country folks of agricultural Denmark. Small as is the population of Iceland, few countries can compete with it in the proportionate strength of its co-operative movement, through which some 40 per cent of its population satisfy their requirements and sell their goods.

Co-operative activity began general in Iceland with the beginning of the century. Forty consumers societies and co-operative banks heralded the Icelandic Co-operative Wholesale Society. The membership of the societies affiliated is about 7,000, most of whom are country people. This society has from 35 to 40 per cent of the population depend upon the co-operatives for buying and selling. The sales of the society amount to about half-a-million kronor and those of the affiliated societies to about one-and-one half million kronor. It carries on an extensive business importing goods which the co-operatives supply to their members, and exporting the products of the societies. It also has a co-operative tannery of its own at Reykjavik.

RUSSIAN CO-OPERATIVES DOUBLE FOREIGN TRADE

(Co-Operative News Service)

Russian co-operatives foreign trade which last month has doubled in the past [illegible] represents about 11 per cent of [illegible] through cash of the Soviet Union for the year 9[illegible] according to [illegible] the [illegible] Moscow [illegible] Bank [illegible] of foreign [illegible] of the Russian [illegible] [illegible] Three show a total [illegible] of [illegible] $ 3,000,000 [illegible] 4 per cent of the whole [illegible] This [illegible] not to sub figure [illegible] with [illegible] through [illegible] and [illegible] foreign [illegible] 19 per cent as against [illegible] per cent [illegible] office and [illegible] 19[illegible]

The [illegible] markable growth of the foreign trade of the Soviet Union is shown by the following figures giving total foreign [illegible] [illegible] 52,[illegible] 70,000,000, [illegible] 1,000,000 [illegible] 0,000,000 [illegible] operative exports exceeded imports [illegible] by nearly $6,000,000.

COTTON CO-OPERATIVES WIN COURT VICTORY

Washington cotton growers won a victory in the recent decision by the Supreme Court holding that co-operative associations organized by the farmers need not supply bonds of operation commission and make a show of of public necessity as in the case of private gins. In the past co-operative gins have been granted charter to operate on application to the Commission but had operated a private company stock-law but law and limited the co-op gins had been given undue preference. The case was carried through the State courts and carried to the federal [illegible] which supported state court decision.

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General Motors makes "a car for every purse and purpose"; and under the GMAC Plan purchase may be arranged according to the individual circumstances and assured income of the buyer.

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OAKLAND - McLAUGHLIN-BUICK - LA SALLE
CADILLAC - GENERAL MOTORS TRUCKS
FRIGIDAIRE - DELCO-LIGHT

The U.F.W.A. and Junior Branch

Among the Juniors

Local Activities of the Farm Women

P.M. **THURSDAY**—Concluded

[illegible] Farm Field Husbandry
[illegible] Girls' Demonstration in Farmhouse Rooms
[illegible] Recreation
[illegible] Dance
[illegible] Community Singing
[illegible] Prairie Sportsman's Outdoor
[illegible] Lights out

FRIDAY, JUNE 10th, 1927

A.M.
[illegible] Rising Bell
[illegible] Physical Training
[illegible] Breakfast
[illegible] Morning Thoughts
[illegible] Discussion on [illegible]
[illegible] Discussion on Child
[illegible] Dairy Cattle
[illegible] Garden-House Seeding
[illegible] Church

P.M.
[illegible] Visit to Industrial Plants (Circumstances Permit)
[illegible] Community Singing
[illegible]
[illegible] Lights out

SATURDAY, JUNE 11th, 1927

A.M.
[illegible] Rising Bell
[illegible] Physical Exercises
[illegible] Breakfast
[illegible] Morning Thoughts
[illegible] Visit to Professional Buildings and Swimming
[illegible] Church

P.M.
[illegible] Prairie Farmer Series—F. A.
Dancing—Waltz and Mixer—Square dances and dancing games.

SUNDAY, JUNE 12th, 1927

A.M.
[illegible] Rising Bell
[illegible] Rising
[illegible] Breakfast
[illegible] Church
Concert and
Evening [illegible] Sitting, dancing, or
[illegible] parlor social

MONDAY, JUNE 13th, 1927

A.M.
[illegible] Rising Bell
[illegible] Physical Exercises
[illegible] Breakfast
[illegible] Morning Thoughts
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Dairy Cattle
[illegible] Church

P.M.
[illegible] Government Marketing—Discussion
[illegible] Dance
[illegible] Community Broadcast
[illegible]
[illegible] Lights out

TUESDAY, JUNE 14th, 1927

A.M.
[illegible] Rising Bell
[illegible] Physical Training
[illegible] Breakfast
[illegible] Morning Thoughts
[illegible] Dairy Cattle
[illegible]
[illegible] Training Addresses—A. K. Cameron
[illegible] Church

P.M.
[illegible] Field Day under direction of Mr. C. F. Jackson.
[illegible] Banquet
[illegible] Social Evening, Dance and Singing

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15th, 1927
Departure day

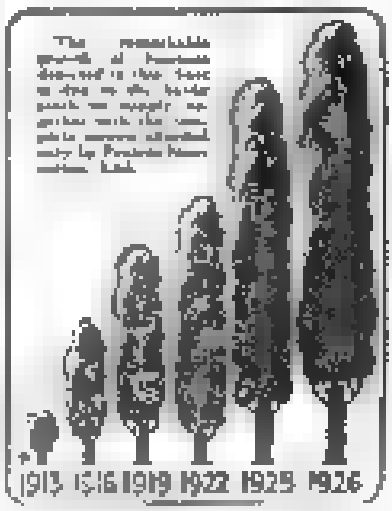
AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION LEADS IN SOUTH AFRICA

There are 72 co-operative societies in the South of South Africa with a 33,000 members on June 30, 1926, according to annual report of the South Africa Department of Agriculture. Of these 30 were village area agricultural societies and 1 were consumers trading societies.

Hopeless Case

Teacher—Willie I have gone fifty times. Perhaps that will help you but to use I have went.

When the teacher came back some time later, she found the following note: "Please, Miss Jones, I have written. I have gone fifty times, and I have went home."



It Pays to Plant Prairie Nurseries Stock

Thousands of customers in Western Canada have taken advantage of the low delivered prices of our trained representatives and have benefited from the planting of Prairie Nurseries Stock. It will pay you now for the Prairie Shelter Belts and Orchard we supply are guaranteed to grow. Write and have our representative in your district call and discuss your planting with you.

Prairie Nurseries, Ltd.
Springvale, Alberta.
Largest Growers of Trees and Shrubs in Canada.
"QUALITY AND SERVICE"

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

NOTICE is hereby given that unless all arrears of taxes imposed in respect of any parcel of land situated in Improvement District Nos. [illegible]

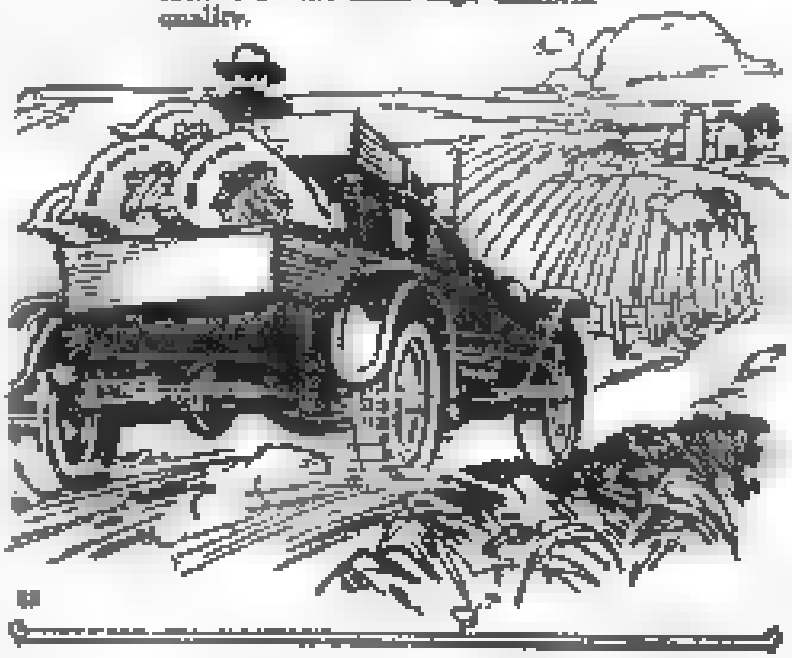
[illegible] in the Province of Alberta are paid on or before the first day of July next [illegible] and will be dealt with under the provisions of the Tax Recovery Act being Chapter 42 Revised Statutes of Alberta 1922 with a view to obtaining titleate of Title in the name of the Crown in the right of the Province of Alberta in respect of such parcel.

W. D. SPENCE
DEPUTY MINISTER
EDMONTON, May 21st, 1927

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

Take No Chances

Put in a supply of ROBIN HOOD FLOUR and be certain of good bread all winter. The money-back guarantee assures you that every sack is of the same high uniform quality.



The Problem of the Feeble Minded

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Why Every Farmer Farm Woman and Farm Boy or Girl Should Belong to the U F A

[illegible]

By Miss EVELYN ALLNERG

[illegible]

[illegible]

in the Wheat Pool. Every year there is a certain amount of grain sold by the farmers when they are selling their wheat.

Always Taking a Chance

[illegible] the farmers are always taking a chance [illegible] market data. This [illegible] market daily, comparing [illegible] prices, studying [illegible] foreign countries [illegible] future. [illegible] the market [illegible] year [illegible] of the [illegible] Then when [illegible] into the [illegible] expensive for the wheat.

All Produce in U.F.A. Pools

The U.F.A. [illegible] pools [illegible] the Wheat Pool and the [illegible]

U.F.A. Co-operative Stores

[illegible] important [illegible]

Representatives

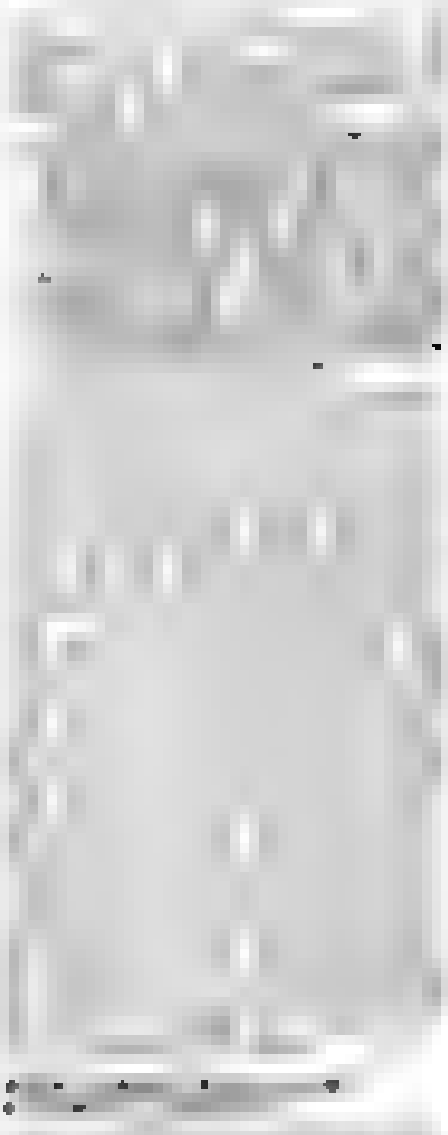
[illegible] people [illegible] the [illegible] day. [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible]

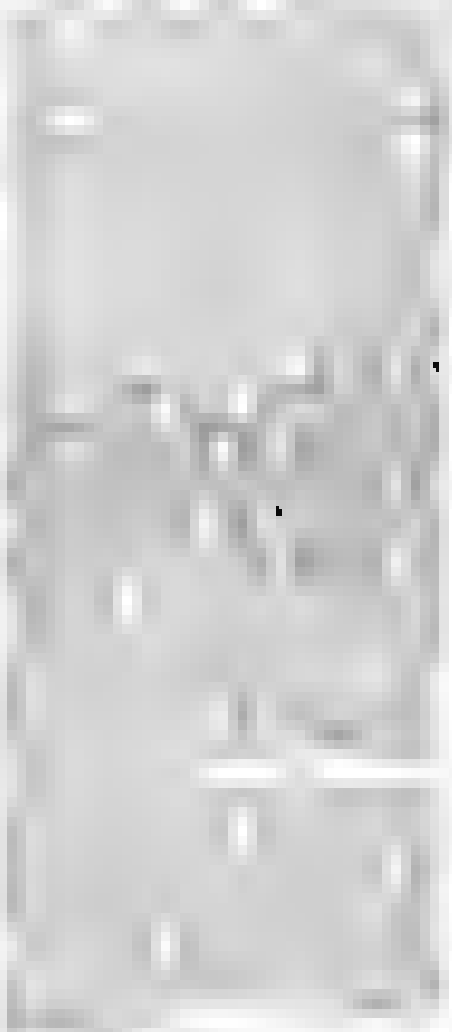
How Country Life is Brightened

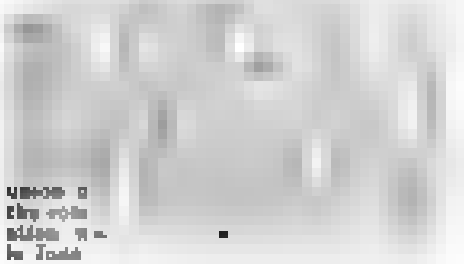
[illegible] how country life [illegible] the U.S. [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and

THE RURAL HEALTH HOME

By







The U.F.A. Pattern Department

By arrangement with a reliable firm of pattern [illegible] The U.F.A. will [illegible] trade [illegible] patterns. Orders should be sent to Pattern [illegible] The U.F.A. [illegible] Be sure to give size required and write your name and address plainly. A [illegible] for postage of patterns from the time orders reach Calgary.

5092 [illegible]

[illegible]

5047 [illegible]

[illegible]

Overseas

A [illegible] unique advertisement [illegible]

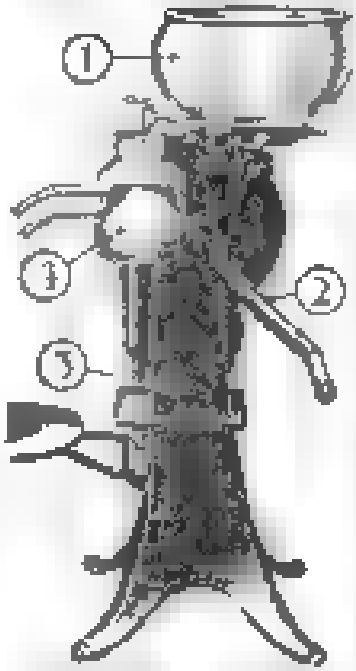
Teaching

[illegible]

No method [illegible]

Announcing!

The NEW 1927 SERIES DE LAVAL SEPARATORS



THESE brand-new De Laval Separators [illegible] by De Laval [illegible] 3. **Turntable Supply Can.** The supply [illegible] 4. **Easier Turning.** [illegible] 5. **Oil Window.** [illegible] 6. **Floating Bowl.** [illegible]

The De Laval Company, Ltd.

See and try the new De Laval

HIGH CLASS

BABY CHICKS

at

Bargain Prices

FOR ONE DELIVERY

White Wyandottes, per hundred $23.00

S. C. White Leghorns, per hundred $19.00

Usual reductions on large orders

Prices F.O.B. Vegreville

ORDER NOW

Alberta Hatcheries Ltd.

VEGREVILLE, Alberta

THE ADDRESS OF

Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P.

at the

U.F.A. ANNUAL CONVENTION

has been printed in a pamphlet entitled

"EDUCATION

for the NEW SOCIAL ORDER"

Price 5 cents per copy, postpaid

Revised Cash and Minute Books, for use by Locals, now available

U.F.A. CENTRAL OFFICE

Longfield Bldg. Calgary

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Pembina Convention on June 22nd

Wheat Pool Meetings

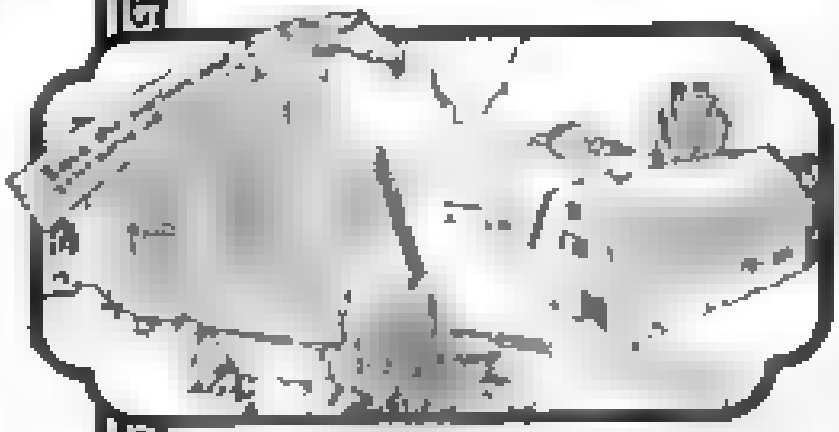
Correspondence

HONORABLE MENTIONABLE PIONEERS

ART OF LIVING WITHIN BUDGETS

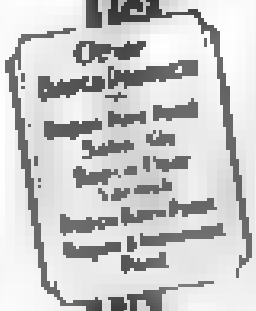
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Winters have tested Summers have proved



SHINGOLEEN

"The Supreme Shingle Finish"



AT HARDWARE and PAINT STORES

BRITISH AMERICA PAINT
COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO VANCOUVER WINNIPEG CALGARY REGINA

AUTHENTIC INFORMATION

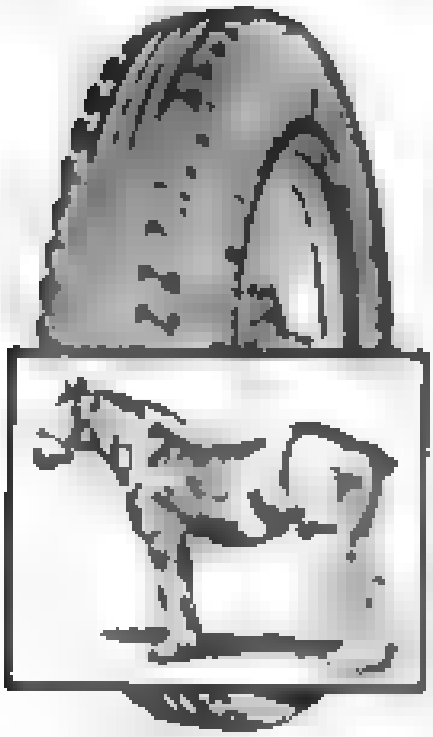
B F A CENTRAL OFFICE

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Trend of Prices on the Livestock Market

The Through Rate on Double Deck Hogs

Producers' Limited, change in rate on the



All the Virtues of a Thoroughbred

Goodrich Silvertown Cord Tires

had to go East it would have a depressing tendency on Eastern markets, forcing them below the present level and the Alberta price would have to come in line with the Eastern prices less running charges. If the change is not great enough to eliminate the American buyer it will at least cause the American buyer to deduct the increased running charge from his Alberta bid and would lower all hog prices in Alberta to that extent.

Weighing all factors, the good that this change in rate would do the packer with the harm it would do the producers and the resultant effect that the decreased purchasing power which the hog producers would have on all other industries in this Province, we cannot believe that this change would be for the best interests of the people of the Province of Alberta or for the general prosperity.

Dairy Most Successful Co-operative in Australia

(Co-operative News Service)

The best example of co-operative progress in Australia is in the dairy industry, according to A. W. Wilson, delegate from the Victoria Wheat Pool to the International Wheat Pool Conference at Kansas City, who recently gave a radio address under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. "The many co-operative butter and cheese factories that have been established by the dairymen, mainly in Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland have been very successful," he said, "and they are now turning out a high grade of butter which from a quality point of view compares favorably with anything produced in any other part of the world.

"The dairymen are not content just to manufacture their butter co-operatively, but they also extend the principle to the marketing of it, and have established in each of the principal butter-producing states co-operative selling organizations which take charge of the distribution of butter, not only within the Commonwealth of Australia but to a great extent also in London."

Referring to distributive co-operation, Wilson said that Australia lagged somewhat behind other countries in this respect and that in South Australia a very satisfactory start has been made with the establishment of co-operative stores in country districts. He said also that Australia has a large number of co-operative freezing companies that handle lambs and sheep for export. Co-operative wheat pools have been established, for some years, in the states of New South Wales, Victoria, South and West Australia.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS GAIN IN ESTHONIA

Marked progress in co-operative banking has been made in Esthonia in the last five years. In 1920 there were 98 co-operative banks, with a membership of 23,611, which made loans of $273,000, while by 1923 these had increased to 121 banks, with a membership of 37,117, making loans of $1,900,119. Sixty per cent of the members of the co-operative banks are farmers, and of the total population of the country districts 2.3 per cent are members of co-op banks.

For the man who Rolls his own

Buckingham FINE CUT

HAIL

Place your insurance with a Western Farmers' Company

FARMERS' FIRE and HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY

Policies fully guaranteed by UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD.

A British Company with Assets now standing $48,000,000.00.

INSURE WITH OUR LOCAL AGENT.

THIS YEAR BUY THE BEST ON THE MARKET

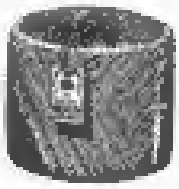
HOLLAND EXTRA PRIME BINDER TWINE

The Twine that stands in length, strength, and evenness

OUR BRANDS:

QUEEN CITY, 600 ft.
PRAIRIE PRIDE, 600 ft.
MANITOBA SPECIAL, 600 ft.

Both 5 lb. and 6 lb. bale start up to the last without reaching or waste.

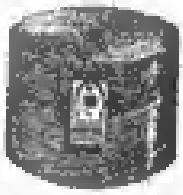


HAROLD & THOMPSON

SELLING AGENTS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA

REGINA - - Saskatchewan

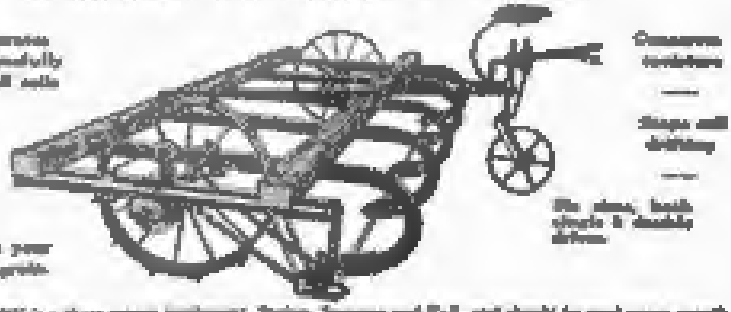
See your nearest "HOLLAND" dealer



SAMSON WEEDER

Our "Samson" will pull weeds better than they can be pulled by hand and will weed twenty to forty acres per day, depending upon the size of the implement.

A WEEDER, CULTIVATOR and PACKER



Our "SAMSON" is a three season implement. Spring, Summer and Fall, and should be used every month of the crop year. The results are amazing.

"ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE"

See our local agent or write us direct.

SAMSON ROTARY ROD WEEDER LIMITED

ALBERTA CORNER CALGARY, ALBERTA

(*Editorial Continued from Page 3*)

the responsibility is so placed, or take the whole burden upon itself. We warn the cities, which have been in some cases a little too prone to favor anything in the nature of immigration propaganda, that they are going to have a pretty serious unemployment problem on their hands before many months have passed.

* * *

A TRIUMPH OF BRAIN AND WILL

The solitary flight from New York to Paris of the young American airman Charles A. Lindbergh, is one of the greatest triumphs in the world's history of the human spirit and will.

Our categories of the virtues vary from age to age and from one community to another, but there is one virtue which has always been universally honored, wherever men have dwelt upon the earth—the supreme virtue of courage. Physical courage of the very highest order could alone have made possible even the attempt of this solitary flight. A brain of exceptional quality, nerves under complete control, and maturity of judgment in the field of his chosen science and art, were required, aided by fortune, to make Lindbergh's victory possible. Perhaps his retention of a modest demeanor, and the fact that he is, so far as the despatches show, totally unspoiled by the well-earned honors which have been showered upon him while his name rings round the world, are little less remarkable than his physical achievement. How many men can be sure that they could stand even equally well the most modest degree of success in any field? This youth overnight has passed from comparative obscurity to the highest fame and, apparently, has completely retained his mental and moral balance.

Canadians will feel a measure of justifiable pride in the knowledge that Lindbergh's ancestors on the maternal side were pioneer settlers of this country. It is also a fact, though this has not been revealed in the despatches, that Lindbergh's father, a Non-Partisan Senator, was a distinguished leader in the movement to secure popular rights and democratic government in Minnesota. Both parents have shown originality and unusual force of character.

Lindbergh is of the generation which has grown up since the Great War. His achievement was not needed to demonstrate the falsity of the argument that war is necessary as a school of discipline or a school of virtue. As Havelock Ellis has shown in "The Philosophy of Conflict," struggle and conflict are the very stuff of life and progress, but to believe that with the ending of war, struggle and heroism would vanish from the earth, is to labor under a dangerous delusion.

"The world," Havelock Ellis has said, "is cemented with blood and sweat; without pain and fortitude—that is to say, without struggle and conflict—there would have been no world at all." But, this English philosopher added, writing while the armies of Europe were confronting one another across trenches and entanglements, "It was in peace, not in war, that the heroes of today (that is, the heroes of all the warring nations) were nurtured. There is, indeed, no task of the muscles or of the brain in our ever-shifting civilisation which may not be the training-ground for heroism and the field of its manifestations. . . . The passing of war—if, indeed, we are to witness that passing—need leave us with no regrets."

* * *

THE BREAK WITH RUSSIA

Information upon the dramatic events which led to the severing last week by the British Government of diplomatic relations with Russia, is still too meagre for any Canadian to form a final judgment upon the available evidence. It would be unsafe, however, to assume that the drastic action taken by the Baldwin Government meets with general approval or even that the decision to break with Russia was a true reflection of the opinion of the House of Commons. For when the Labor party moved for an investigation by a committee of the House of Commons, into the charges brought against the Russians, the Government would not give its supporters the privilege of a free vote. It declared that a vote for the proposed investigation would be regarded as a vote of censure. This tied the hands of all its supporters.

It is unfortunate that the names of some members of the Baldwin Government, Messrs. Joynson-Hicks, Locker-Lampson, and others, have been associated for a long time past in a prominent way with those of Russian refugees, formerly of the Czarist regime, who have been seeking to get control of the Russian embassy in London. There are few people of British blood who can contemplate with anything but loathing and horror the record of the old Russian regime, a regime which was, like that of old Turkey, aptly described as "despotism tempered by assassination." No matter how much the present regime may be disliked, no matter how serious its admitted errors, and shortcomings, or how difficult it may have been to deal with, there can be no doubt that the change from Czarism has been a change for the better.

According to the despatches Sir Austen Chamberlain and Premier Baldwin were opposed to a breach with Russia until near the end. They appear to have been overborne by their die-hard colleagues.

The Labor resolution, moved by Mr. Clynes, read:

> **"That, having heard the Premier's statement, this House is of the opinion that termination of the trade agreement with Russia and severance of diplomatic relations would have serious international consequences and close a promising avenue to the restoration of trade and industry, and is therefore a policy to which the country ought not to be committed until the report of a select committee based upon examination of all relevant documents and full inquiry into the facts has been submitted to this House."**

The defeat of the Labor resolution closed the regular channel by which any differences between Britain and Russia can be settled by diplomatic means.

* * *

CANADA'S TRADE POLICY

While awaiting authentic news from Britain on the state of British public opinion, the following from the Ottawa *Citizen* gives food for reflection: "Canada's policy should be determined by Canadian considerations on such an issue as trade relations with the people of another country. Canadian trade relations with Russia are based on the British treaty. It may become necessary to find means to make Canada's trade agreement independent of party politics in Great Britain."

* * *

A BRITISH DIPLOMAT ON SPYING

Speaking in the recent debate in the British House of Commons, upon the decision of the Baldwin Government to break off diplomatic relations with Russia, the Right Hon. Arthur Ponsonby was reported as saying there was no complaint of spying which could be brought against the Russians which could not be brought with equal force against "any diplomatic representative in Europe."

Mr. Ponsonby has been in contact with foreign affairs longer than either Sir Austen Chamberlain, or any other member of the present Government. A scion of the old English aristocracy, he was a page to Queen Victoria in his youth, and from his boyhood onward he has been intimately associated with the diplomatic world. He was Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Ramsay MacDonald's Government.

Supporting the Labor party's motion which demanded a further investigation before breaking off relations with Russia, Mr. Ponsonby said: "It is about time that something be said about secret service and hypocrisy which pretends we do not indulge in any of these methods (spying, and so forth). When we get on a high moral horse we must face the fact that **forgery, theft, bribery, and corruption exist in every foreign chancellery in the world.**"

* * *

THE LONDON RAID

(*Montreal Witness*)

Whatever the British Home Secretary is finally able to announce as the findings of the raid on the Soviet headquarters in London, enough has now transpired to stamp the act indelibly as a bad blunder. It is frankly admitted that the raid failed in its primary object—the recovery of a British secret war office document. That announcement has naturally started all Europe wondering as to the nature of a document that sets staid old Britain following the example of half barbarous Chang of Manchuria, blowing safes, smashing vaults and searching closets in a very desperation of clumsy zeal. . . .

If it is true that the Soviet headquarters contained documents of an incriminating nature, it is also true that similar raids on any of the important embassies, with similar seizures, would produce documents whose publication would cause veritable political earthquakes. What would have happened, for instance, during the war, had simultaneous raids on British embassies revealed the secret and partially conflicting arrangements for war spoils which Britain herself had concluded with Russia, Italy, France, the Balkan peoples and the Arabs? The truth is the world has not yet advanced to the stage where nations, however honorable, have nothing to conceal . . . Meanwhile the raid remains a blunder and a danger.

POULTRY

MARTIN'S BEST WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS mated with Manitoba Government Inspected, R.O.P. Cockerels. Beautiful type, exceptionally heavy layers. $2.50, Fifteen. Utility and Exhibition Jersey Black Giants, $2.00 per dozen. F. Lawson, Bindloss, Alberta.

HATCHING EGGS, WHITE LEGHORNS, STOCK direct from third prize pen Agassiz egg laying contest. Price $7.00 hundred; $65.00 thousand; write for prices on young stock. Glass's Egg Farm, Olds, Alberta.

STOP, LOOK AND READ. OUR SINGLE COMB White Leghorn chicks are giving satisfaction wherever shipped. June prices will surprise you. Price list on request. Burnside Poultry Farm, Hammond, B. C.

SURE CHICKS FROM THE LARGEST TRAP-nesting plant in Canada at half price. No. 1 Mating—200 to 262 eggs—$15.00 per 100. No. 2 Mating—200 to 230 eggs—$12.50 per 100. No. 3 Mating—100 to 192 eggs—$10.00 per 100. Above prices f.o.b. Cloverdale. Safe delivery guaranteed. Bellevue Leghorn Farm, Cloverdale, B. C.

BARGAIN CHICKS FOR JUNE. FROM PROVEN Trapnested R.O.P. Stock. Leghorns A grade $12.50 per 100—Leghorns B grade $10.50 per 100—Wyandottes $15.00 per hundred. 5% discount on above prices for orders over 1000 chicks. All stock we offer is from B. C. Breeders of highest reputation, which guarantee live arrival of strong healthy chicks. No more orders accepted after June 10th. Send your order now to Campbell Poultry World, 309 Beatty St., Vancouver, B. C.

FRESH FRUITS

FRUIT FOR PRESERVING OR CANNING PUR-poses. The Fruit Growers Co-Op. Association are anxious to get in touch with Consumers in the Prairies, through their Co-operative Associations, for the purpose of supplying the consumer at your first hand as possible with Berries for Jam and Canning purposes, the finest fruit of all kinds. Give it a try through your Association. Okanagan Co-operative Association, Okanagan, B.C.

STRAWBERRIES $2.25. FIFTY POUNDS RHU-barb $2.50 delivered. Write for prices, Strawberries, Raspberries, other fruits. Highland Farm, Mission, B. C.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. DIRECT FROM THE Grower. Price list is ready. E. J. Cook, Box 94, Nelson, B. C.

SPECIAL—COMBINATION FRUIT AND VEGETA-ble Hamper. One-quarter crate berries; three-quarters crate assorted fresh, tender vegetables. Try one. Map-June price $2.50. Large $2.60 per crate. Write for fruit price list. Quality Fruit Farms, Chilliwack, B. C.

FARMERS!

YOU GROW POOL WHEAT—
WE GRIND IT

When Marketing Your Crop Insist on Getting

Five Roses Flour

THE WORLD'S BEST

Write or Wire for Quotations on Mixed Cars Flour and Feed, Rolled Oats, etc.

Lake of the Woods Milling Company
LIMITED

Calgary, Medicine Hat, Edmonton, Alberta.

Winnipeg, Man.

CLASSIFIED SECTION

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE COLUMNS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this section for five cents per word per insertion.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example, "A. Z. Smith has 2,000 bushels of Oats for sale," contains 10 words. Be sure to give your correct name and address. Do not have any replies sent to U.F.A. Central Office. Name and address will be counted as part of the advertisement and must be paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most nearly to the article advertised. Orders for classified advertisements must be accompanied by cash, and must reach us at least eight days in advance of dates of publication, which are the 1st and 16th of each month. Cancellations must also reach us eight days in advance.

Address all correspondence to "The U.F.A." Longacre Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

"A GOOD INVESTMENT"

Lyle Poultry Farm, Arrowwood, found that advertising R.I. Red eggs and baby chicks in **The U.F.A. CLASSIFIED SECTION** paid. On April 6, 1927, they wrote: *"Please continue our ad in your paper. We find it a good investment."*

TRY IT AND SEE!

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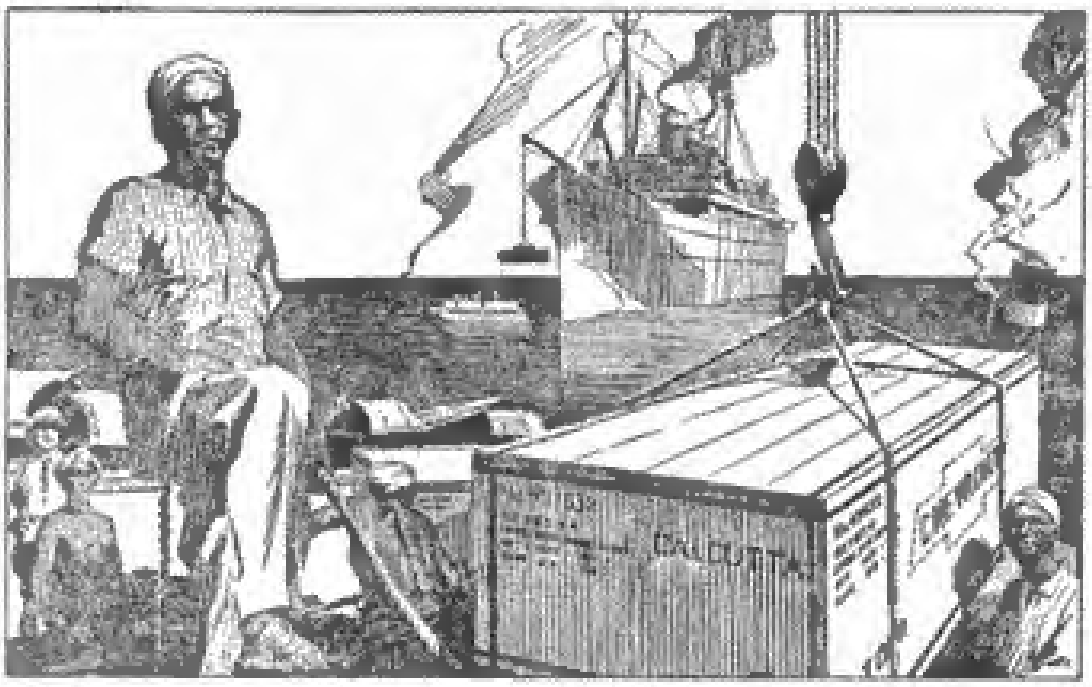

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